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EXAMINER				
MENDOZA, JUNIOR O				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/517,826

Applicant(s)

STEWART ET AL.

Examiner

JUNIOR O. MENDOZA

Art Unit

2423

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 June 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-45, 47-61, 64 and 65 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-45, 47-61, 64 and 65 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 December 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 06/11/2009 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 21, 31, 37 and 53 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

3. Regarding **claims 60 and 61**, the examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant. The specification (Page 20, lines 2-6) clearly states the following:

"These computer programs can be stored on computer readable mediums such as a Floppy Disc, DVD, CD Rom, or other such computer readable mediums or alternatively the program could be stored on a carrier signal, such as an optical signal, electrical signal, radio signal or other such type of Carrier signal".

The cited passage clearly states that the computer program can be stored on a computer readable medium indicated as a carrier signal, which is non-statutory subject matter. Since the full scope of the claim as properly read in light of the disclosure

encompasses non-statutory subject matter (program stored on a carrier signal), the claim as a whole is non-statutory

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

4. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

5. **Claims 60 and 61** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter as follows. Claims 60 and 61 are drawn to functional descriptive material recorded on a computer readable medium. Normally, the claim would be statutory. However, the specification, at page 20, lines 2-6. Page 20, lines 2-6, define the claimed computer readable medium as encompassing statutory media such as a "ROM", "DVD", "floppy disc", etc, as well as ***non-statutory*** subject matter such as a "an optical signal, electrical signal, radio signal, or other such type of carrier signal".

A "carrier signal" embodying functional descriptive material is neither a process nor a product (i.e., a tangible "thing") and therefore does not fall within one of the four statutory classes of § 101. Rather, a "carrier signal" is a form of energy, in the absence of any physical structure or tangible material.

Because the full scope of the claim as properly read in light of the disclosure encompasses non-statutory subject matter, the claim as a whole is non-statutory. The examiner suggests amending the claim to *include* the disclosed tangible computer

readable media, while at the same time *excluding* the intangible media such as signals, carrier waves, etc. Any amendment to the claim should be commensurate with its corresponding disclosure.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

6. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

7. **Claim 16** recites the limitation of "the dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6)" in lines 6 and 7. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Independent claim 1 discloses a "first" and a "second" dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6); however, it is not clear whether " the dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6)" of claim 16 refers to any of the connection lines disclosed in independent claim 1.

8. **Claim 20** recites the limitation of "the initial step" in line 2. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Examiner will interpret feature as "an initial step".

9. **Claim 29** recites the limitation of "the dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6)" in lines 3 and 7. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Independent claim 21 discloses a "first" and a "second" dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6); however, it is not clear whether " the

dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6)" of claim 29 refers to any of the connection lines disclosed in independent claim 21.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. **Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 12 – 17, 21, 23, 25, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 40, 42 – 45, 47 – 51, 53 – 55, 57, 60 and 61** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haldeman et al (Patent No US 6,801,576) in view of Naidoo et al (Pub No US 2002/0147980). Hereinafter, referenced as Haldeman and Naidoo, respectively.

Regarding **claim 1**, Haldeman discloses a method of broadcasting television-quality programs in real time to a client device (Distribution of video broadcast in real time, col. 2 lines 5-6 also exhibited on fig 1)

in a system comprising a Production Process Center (PPC) (2) (Company satellite TV customer 174, and video server and encoder locations 112, 114, 116, col. 3 lines 27-46 also exhibited on fig 1),

a remote service provider computer (3) (Internet network 100 including servers that perform processing, data storage, transfer and access functions such as video server 102, col. 3. lines 11-26 also exhibited on fig 1)

and a plurality of remote client devices (4) each of which is connected to the service provider computer (3) by way of a communication channel (5) (User 141 obtains the requested content from the service providers, col. 3 lines 26-32 fig 1),

the method comprising the production process center (2) transmitting a television quality program to the remote client device (4) via the remote service provider computer (3) (Content is transmitted to the user 141 by means of the internet network 100 which perform processing, data storage, transfer and access functions, col. 3. lines 11-26 also exhibited on fig 1), the method further comprises the step of:

(a) the production process center (2) receiving television program data from a remote television program source (The content is originated at the studio 171, where the content is then transmitted to the Satellite TV customer 174, and video server and encoder locations 112, 114, 116, col. 3 lines 27-46 also exhibited on fig 1);

(b) the production process center (2) processing the received television program data and converting the television program data into a plurality of digital television program viewing formats (At the video server and encoder locations 112, 114, 116 the received digital broadcast is encoded into different formats, col. 8 lines 4 -25 also exhibited on fig 1);

(c) transmitting at least one of the television program viewing formats to the remote service provider computer (3) along a line (6) interconnecting the production

process center (2) and the remote service provider computer (3) (The encoded video is then transferred to the user, col. 10 lines 58-61 also exhibited on fig 1); and

(d) the service provider computer (3) transmitting one television program viewing format to the remote client device (4) over the communication channel (5) (The content is transmitted to the user 141 by means of the internet network 100 which perform processing, data storage, transfer and access functions, col. 3. lines 11-26 also exhibited on fig 1).

However, it is noted that Haldeman fails to explicitly disclose transmitting video content to a remote service provider computer (3) along a first dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6) interconnecting the production process center (2) and the remote service provider computer (3); and the service provider computer (3) transmitting video content to the remote client device (4) over a second uncontended communication channel (5).

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Naidoo discloses transmitting video content to a remote service provider computer (3) (Data center 132) along a first dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6) interconnecting the production process center (2) (Headend 320) and the remote service provider computer (3) (Paragraph [0033] figure 3; maintaining dedicated high bandwidth connection between headend 320 and data center 132. Paragraphs [0055] [0056] [0066] figure 4; moreover implanting a redundancy network system in order to prevent communication failure);

and the service provider computer (3) (Data center 132) transmitting video content to the remote client device (4) (Central monitoring station 136) over a second uncontended communication channel (5) (Paragraph [0033] figure 3; maintaining dedicated high bandwidth connection between data center 132 and monitoring client 136).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Naidoo, for the purpose of providing enough bandwidth in order to provide the desired quality of service for content transmission; moreover, applying a redundancy system which prevents system failure.

Regarding **claim 2**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a method as claimed in claim 1; moreover, Haldeman discloses that the remote service provider computer (3) comprises an Internet Service Provider (ISP) computer (Internet network 100 includes routers 101 and 103 which are a collection of servers, col. 1 line 54—60 also exhibited on fig. 1 and 2C)

and the step of transmitting at least one of the television program viewing formats to the service provider computer (3) comprises transmitting at least one of the television program viewing formats to the ISP computer (Distributing video over the internet, the content is transmitted to a router 101, 103, where a router is a computer, and finally, the

encoded video is then transferred to the user, col. 2 lines 34-44; col. 5 lines 21-40; col. 10 lines 58-61 also exhibited on fig 1).

Regarding **claim 4**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a method as claimed in claim 1; moreover, Haldeman discloses that the remote service provider computer (3) comprises a cable network service provider computer (Col. 3 lines 43-45; content can be distributed to users implementing a cable television network)

and the step of transmitting at least one of the television program viewing formats (figure 3, encoding formats) to the service provider computer (3) comprises transmitting at least one television program viewing format to the cable network operator computer (Col. 3 lines 43-45; sending content to server).

Regarding **claim 6**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a method as claimed in claim 1; Haldeman and Naidoo disclose the step of transmitting at least one television program viewing format to the service provider computer (3) over a dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6) (See rejection of claim 1)

Moreover, Haldeman discloses transmitting at least one television program viewing format to the service provider computer over a satellite link (figure 1; source 171 transmits content to internet server 100, 102 over satellite link 172).

Regarding **claim 12**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a method as claimed in claim 1; moreover, Haldeman discloses the step of converting the television program data into a plurality of digital television viewing formats comprises passing the television program data through a multiple encoding station (16) (The video content is encoded into different formats, col. 8 lines 14-25 also exhibited on fig 3).

Regarding **claim 13**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a method as claimed in claim 1; moreover, Haldeman discloses that the method further comprises the intermediate step of logging the received television program data in production server computer memory for future use (The encoded video formats are stored on a streaming video file server 318 for later transfer, col. 8 lines 14-25 also exhibited on fig 3).

Regarding **claim 14**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a method as claimed in claim 1; moreover, Haldeman discloses the intermediate step of storing metadata relating to each piece of received television program data in production server computer memory (Each video content is linked to searchable text, i.e. metadata, in order to identify the content desired by the user, col. 1 lines 61-67).

Regarding **claim 15**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a method as claimed in claim 1; moreover, Haldeman discloses the intermediate step of pre-encoding the television program data before converting the television program data into a plurality of digital television viewing formats (The real time content is run through the pre-

processing enhancement and encoding steps on location, prior to being distributed over the public backbone to a remote video server, col. 7 lines 57-60, col. 2 lines 7-22).

Regarding **claim 16**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a method as claimed in claim 1; moreover, Haldeman discloses a data center computer (23) having data center memory intermediate the production process center (2) and the service provider computer (3) and connected to the production process center (2) and the service provider computer (3) by way of the connection line (6) (Company satellite TV customer 174, and video server and encoder locations 112, 114, 116, col. 3 lines 27-46 also exhibited on fig 1, where they are connected via a satellite link 172),

and the television program viewing format transmitted to the remote service provider computer (3) from the production process center (2) is stored in the data center memory, the datacenter computer (23) transmitting the television program viewing format onwards to the remote service provider computer (3) (The encoded video formats are stored on a streaming video file server 318 for later transfer, col. 8 lines 14-25 fig 1 and 3; where the content is provided once the user requests it).

However, it is noted that Haldeman fails to explicitly disclose a data center computer (23) intermediately connected to the production process center (2) and the service provider computer (3) by way of the dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6), said dedicated uncontended dual connectivity line leaving the production process center by two separate distinct points and transferring data to the

data center computer (23) by entering the data center computer (23) at two separate and distinct points also.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Naidoo discloses a data center computer (23) (Security system server 131) intermediately connected to the production process center (2) (Headend 320) and the service provider computer (3) (Data center 132) by way of the dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6) (Paragraph [0033] figure 3; maintaining dedicated high bandwidth connection between headend 320 and data center 132, where security system server 131 is part of the data center 132 network. Paragraphs [0055] [0056] [0066] figure 4; moreover implanting a redundancy network system in order to prevent communication failure),

said dedicated uncontended dual connectivity line leaving the production process center by two separate distinct points and transferring data to the data center computer (23) by entering the data center computer (23) at two separate and distinct points also (Paragraphs [0055] [0056] [0066]; see figure 4 which shows two separate distribution paths in order to prevent total network failure).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Naidoo, for the purpose of providing enough bandwidth in order to provide the desired quality of service for content transmission; moreover, applying a redundancy system which prevents system failure.

Regarding **claim 17**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a method as claimed in claim 16; moreover, Haldeman discloses a plurality of data center computers (23), each data center computer (23) being connected to at least one other data center computer (23) by way of a back channel multiple cross connect connection line (Company satellite TV customer 174, and video server and encoder locations 112, 114, 116, col. 3 lines 27-46 fig 1, where they are connected via a satellite link 172),

the method including the step of each data center (23) sharing a television program viewing format with the data center computer (23) connected thereto over the back channel multiple cross connect connection line (All video server and encoder locations are interconnected by network 100 as exhibited on fig 1).

However, it is noted that Haldeman fails to explicitly disclose a plurality of data center computers (23) being connected to at least one other data center computer (23) by uncontended connection line.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Naidoo discloses a plurality of data center computers (23) (Security system server 131) being connected to at least one other data center computer (23) by uncontended connection line (Paragraphs [0055] [0056] [0066]; see figure 4 which shows two separate distribution paths in order to prevent total network failure).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Naidoo, for the purpose of providing enough bandwidth

in order to provide the desired quality of service for content transmission; moreover, applying a redundancy system which prevents system failure.

Regarding **claim 21**, Haldeman discloses a method of controlling the transmission of television quality programs to a remote client device (4) by a service provider computer (3) (Internet network 100 including servers that perform processing, data storage, transfer and access functions, col. 3. lines 11-26 also exhibited on fig 1), in a system comprising a plurality of remote client devices (4) each connected to the service provider computer (3) by way of a broadband connection (5) (Users 141 and offices 120 and 130 obtain the requested content from the service providers, col. 3 lines 26-32 also exhibited on fig 1),

and a remote production process center (2) connected to the service provider computer (3) (as exhibited on fig 1),

the service provider computer (3) receiving a television quality program from the remote production process center (2) and the service provider computer (3) transmitting the television quality program to the remote client device (4) (Content is transmitted to the user 141 by means of the internet network 100 which perform processing, data storage, transfer and access functions, col. 3. lines 11-26 also exhibited on fig 1), the method further comprises the steps of:

(a) the service provider computer (3) receiving television-quality programs from the remote production process center (2) over a connection line (6) interconnecting the remote production process center (2) and the service provider computer (3) in a plurality

of television-quality program viewing formats (At the video server and encoder locations 112, 114, 116 the received digital broadcast is encoded into different formats, col. 8 lines 4 -25 also exhibited on fig 1, where the encoded video is then transferred to the user, col. 10 lines 58-61 also exhibited on fig 1); and

(b) on request from one of the remote client devices (4), transmitting one of the television-quality program viewing formats received from the remote production process center (2) to the remote client device (4) over the broadband connection line (5) (The content is transmitted to the user 141 by means of the internet network 100 which perform processing, data storage, transfer and access functions, col. 3. lines 11-26 also exhibited on fig 1).

However, it is noted that Haldeman fails to explicitly disclose a service provider computer (3) receiving video content from a remote production process center (2) over a first dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6) interconnecting the remote production process center (2) and the remote service provider computer (3); and transmitting video content from the remote production process center (2) to the remote client device (4) over a second uncontended communication channel (5).

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Naidoo discloses a service provider computer (3) (Data center 132) receiving video content from a remote production process center (2) (Headend 320) over a first dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6) interconnecting the remote production process center (2) and the remote service provider computer (3) (Paragraph [0033] figure 3; maintaining dedicated high bandwidth connection between headend 320 and data center 132. Paragraphs

[0055] [0056] [0066] figure 4; moreover implanting a redundancy network system in order to prevent communication failure);

and transmitting video content from the remote production process center (2) (Headend 320) to the remote client device (4) (Central monitoring station 136) over a second uncontended communication channel (5) (Paragraph [0033] figure 3; maintaining dedicated high bandwidth connection between data center 132 and monitoring client 136).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Naidoo, for the purpose of providing enough bandwidth in order to provide the desired quality of service for content transmission; moreover, applying a redundancy system which prevents system failure.

Regarding **claims 23, 25 and 29**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose all the limitations of claims 23, 25 and 29; therefore, claims 23, 25 and 29 are rejected for the same reasons as in claims 2, 4 and 16, respectively.

Regarding **claim 31**, Haldeman discloses a method of receiving real time television-quality programs in a client device (4), the client device being part of a system comprising a plurality of client devices (4) each connected to a remote service provider computer (3) by way of a communication link (5) (The content is originated at the studio

171, where the content is then transmitted to the Satellite TV customer 174, and video server and encoder locations 112, 114, 116 and then transmitted to the requesting users, col. 3 lines 27-46 also exhibited on fig 1),

and a remote production process center (2) connected to the remote service provider computer (3) by a connection line (6) therebetween (Content is transmitted to the user 141 by means of the internet network 100 which perform processing, data storage, transfer and access functions, col. 3. lines 11-26 also exhibited on fig 1; in a system consisting of a company satellite TV customer 174, and video server and encoder locations 112, 114, 116, col. 3 lines 27-46 also exhibited on fig 1), the method comprising the steps of:

(a) the client device (4) making a television-quality program viewing request to the remote production process center (2) via the remote service provider (3) (The user can request the desired content by searching it, where there are different formats of the same content available to the user, col. 1 lines 54-67; col. 9 lines 43-56); and

(b) receiving the television-quality program associated with the television quality program viewing request in a suitable television quality program viewing format (The content is transmitted to the user 141 by means of the internet network 100 which perform processing, data storage, transfer and access functions, col. 3. lines 11-26 also exhibited on fig 1).

However, it is noted that Haldeman fails to explicitly disclose a remote production process center (2) connected to a service provider computer (3) by a dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6) therebetween; and a client device (4)

receiving video content from remote production process center (2) via the remote service provider (3) over the dual connectivity connection line (6).

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Naidoo discloses a remote production process center (2) (Headend 320) connected to a service provider computer (3) (Data center 132) by a dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6) therebetween (Paragraph [0033] figure 3; maintaining dedicated high bandwidth connection between headend 320 and data center 132. Paragraphs [0055] [0056] [0066] figure 4; moreover implanting a redundancy network system in order to prevent communication failure);

and a client device (4) (Central monitoring station 136) receiving video content from remote production process center (2) (Headend 320) via the remote service provider (3) over the dual connectivity connection line (6) (Paragraph [0033] figure 3; maintaining dual dedicated high bandwidth connection between data center 132 and monitoring client 136).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Naidoo, for the purpose of providing enough bandwidth in order to provide the desired quality of service for content transmission; moreover, applying a redundancy system which prevents system failure.

Regarding **claim 33 and 35**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose all the limitations of claim 33 and 35; therefore, claim 33 and 35 are rejected for the same reasons as in claims 2 and 4, respectively.

Regarding **claim 37**, Haldeman discloses a system for broadcasting television-quality programs to a client device (4) comprising a production process center (2), a remote service provider computer (3) and a plurality of remote client devices (4) each connected to the remote service provider computer (3) by way of a communication link (5), the production process center (2) transmitting a television-quality program to the remote client device (4) via the remote service provider computer (3) (As exhibited on fig 1), the system further comprising:

(a) a connection line (6) inter-connecting the production process center (2) and the service provider computer (3), the production process center (2) sending the television-quality program to the service provider computer (3) along the connection line (6) (The content is originated at the studio 171, where the content is then transmitted to the Satellite TV customer 174, and video server and encoder locations 112, 114, 116, col. 3 lines 27-46 also exhibited on fig 1); and the production process center (2) comprising:

(b) a receiver for receiving television program data from a remote television program source (The content transmitted by the studio 171 is received by the Satellite TV customer 174, and video server and encoder locations 112, 114, 116, col. 3 lines 27-46 also exhibited on fig 1);

(c) a processor for processing the received program data and means to convert the television program data into a plurality of digital television viewing formats (At the video server and encoder locations 112, 114, 116 the received digital broadcast is encoded into different formats, col. 8 lines 4 -25 also exhibited on fig 1; where such process is done a single or more processors, col. 6 lines 11-23);

(d) a transmitter for transmitting the television quality program in at least one of the digital television viewing formats to the service provider computer along the connection line (The content is transmitted to the user 141 by means of the internet network 100 which perform processing, data storage, transfer and access functions, col. 3. lines 11-26 also exhibited on fig 1).

However, it is noted that Haldeman fails to explicitly disclose a dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6) inter-connecting the production process center (2) and the service provider computer (3), the production process center (2) sending video content to the service provider computer (3) along the dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6); and transmitting the video content to the service provider computer (3) along the dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Naidoo discloses a dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6) inter-connecting the production process center (2) (Headend 320) and the service provider computer (3) (Data center 132), the production process center (2) sending video content to the service provider computer (3) along the dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6)

(Paragraph [0033] figure 3; maintaining dedicated high bandwidth connection between headend 320 and data center 132. Paragraphs [0055] [0056] [0066] figure 4; moreover implanting a redundancy network system in order to prevent communication failure);

and transmitting the video content to the service provider computer (3) along the dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (Paragraph [0033] figure 3; maintaining dual dedicated high bandwidth connection between data center 132 and monitoring client 136).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Naidoo, for the purpose of providing enough bandwidth in order to provide the desired quality of service for content transmission; moreover, applying a redundancy system which prevents system failure.

Regarding **claims 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48 and 50**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose all the limitations of claims 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48 and 50; therefore, claims 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48 and 50 are rejected for the same reasons as in claims 2, 4, 15, 12, 13, 14, 6, 16 and 17; respectively.

Regarding **claim 49**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a system as claimed in claim 48; moreover, Haldeman discloses that the remote data center computer further comprises a media server computer having means to receive and transmit television

quality programming data (Video server and encoder locations 112, 114, 116 receive and transmit the content to the users that request said content, col. 3 lines 27-46 also exhibited on fig 1).

Regarding **claim 51**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a system as claimed in claim 48; moreover, Haldeman discloses a plurality of service provider computers located adjacent each data center computer (23) and the data center computer (23) controls the flow of television-quality program data to each of the service provider computers (3) (Video server and encoder locations 112, 114, 116 receive and transmit the content to the users that request said content through the internet network 100 and using routers 101 and 103, col. 3 lines 27-46 also exhibited on fig 1; where the use of a server depends on the file format and the location of the file col. 4 lines 12-28).

Regarding **claim 53**, Haldeman discloses a system for broadcasting television-quality programs to a remote client device (4) comprising a remote production process center (2), a service provider computer (3) and a plurality of remote client devices (4) each connected to the service provider computer (3) by way of a communication channel (5) (As exhibited on fig 1),

the service provider computer (3) receiving a television-quality program from the remote production process center (2) and transmitting the television-quality program onwards to a remote client device (4) (Company satellite TV customer 174, and video

server and encoder locations 112, 114, 116 transmit content to user through the use of the internet network 100, col. 3 lines 27-46 also exhibited on fig 1), the system further comprising:

(a) a connection line (6) interconnecting the remote production process center (2) and the service provider computer (3), the service provider computer (3) receiving the television-quality program from the remote production process center (2) over the connection line (6) in a plurality of television-quality program viewing formats (The content is originated at the studio 171, where the content is then transmitted to the Satellite TV customer 174, and video server and encoder locations 112, 114, 116, col. 3 lines 27-46 also exhibited on fig 1; where at the video server and encoder locations 112, 114, 116 the received digital broadcast is encoded into different formats, col. 8 lines 4 - 25 also exhibited on fig 1); and

(b) the service provider computer (3) having a receiver for receiving a television viewing request from a remote client device and a transmitter for transmitting one of the television-quality program viewing formats over the connection line (5) to the remote client device (The content is transmitted to the user 141 by means of the internet network 100 which perform processing, data storage, transfer and access functions, col. 3. lines 11-26 also exhibited on fig 1).

However, it is noted that Haldeman fails to explicitly disclose a dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6) interconnecting the remote production process center (2) and the service provider computer (3), the service provider computer (3) receiving video content from the remote production process center (2) over the

dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6); transmitting video content over an uncontended connection line (5) to a remote client device.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Naidoo discloses a dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6) interconnecting the remote production process center (2) (Headend 320) and the service provider computer (3) (Data center 132), the service provider computer (3) receiving video content from the remote production process center (2) over the dedicated uncontended dual connectivity connection line (6) (Paragraph [0033] figure 3; maintaining dedicated high bandwidth connection between headend 320 and data center 132. Paragraphs [0055] [0056] [0066] figure 4; moreover implanting a redundancy network system in order to prevent communication failure);

transmitting video content over an uncontended connection line (5) to a remote client device (Central monitoring station 136) (Paragraph [0033] figure 3; maintaining dedicated high bandwidth connection between data center 132 and monitoring client 136).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Naidoo, for the purpose of providing enough bandwidth in order to provide the desired quality of service for content transmission; moreover, applying a redundancy system which prevents system failure.

Regarding **claims 54, 55 and 57**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose all the limitations of claims 54, 55 and 57; therefore, claims 54, 55 and 57 are rejected for the same reasons as in claims 16, 2 and 4; respectively.

Regarding **claims 60 and 61**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose all the limitations of claims 60 and 61; therefore, claims 60 and 61 are rejected for the same reasons as in claim 1.

12. **Claims 3, 24, 34, 39 and 56** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haldeman in view of Naidoo further in view of Hwang et al (Pub No US 2001/0056578). Hereinafter, referenced as Hwang.

Regarding **claim 3**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a method as claimed in claim 1; however, it is noted that Haldeman and Naidoo fail to explicitly disclose that the remote service provider computer (3) comprises a mobile communications network service provider computer and the step of transmitting at least one of the television program viewing formats to the service provider computer (3) comprises transmitting at least one television program viewing format to the mobile communications network service provider computer.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Hwang discloses that the remote service provider computer (3) comprises a mobile communications network service

provider computer (Wireless network telecommunications service support server 12 provides content to a mobile device using a telephone network, paragraph [0021], [0029] also exhibited on fig. 1; where a server is a computer);

and the step of transmitting at least one of the television program viewing formats to the service provider computer (3) comprises transmitting at least one television program viewing format to the mobile communications network service provider computer (The content is encoded into a predetermined format better suited for the receiving mobile device, paragraph [0012] also exhibited on fig 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman and Naidoo by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Hwang, for the purpose of expanding the capabilities of the distribution system, which would allow companies to service customers not only at static locations but anywhere they might be at a given moment, increasing the clientele and revenues.

Regarding **claims 24, 34, 39 and 56**, Haldeman, Naidoo and Hwang disclose all the limitations of claims 24, 34, 39 and 56; therefore, claims 24, 34, 39 and 56 are rejected for the same reasons as in claim 3.

13. **Claims 7 and 9** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haldeman in view of Naidoo further in view of Kosugi (Patent No. US 6,798,756). Hereinafter, referenced as Kosugi.

Regarding **claim 7**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a method as claimed in claim 1; however, it is noted that Haldeman and Naidoo fail to explicitly disclose the step of processing the received television program data further comprises decoding the received television program data into standard Serial Digital Interface (SDI) format.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Kosugi discloses a method as claimed in claim 1 in which the step of processing the received television program data further comprises decoding the received television program data into standard Serial Digital Interface (SDI) format (The received content is decoded into a SDI format by the SDTI decoder unit 385, col. 8 lines 59-67 also exhibited on fig 1 and 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman and Naidoo by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Kosugi, for the purpose of allowing lossless transfer of data to other devices.

Regarding **claim 9**, Haldeman, Naidoo and Kosugi disclose the method as claimed in claim 7; however, it is noted that Haldeman and Naidoo fail to explicitly disclose that the received program data is passed through a multiple signal decoder (13) to decode the received television program data into standard format.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Kosugi discloses a method as claimed in claim 7 in which the received program data is passed through a multiple signal decoder (13) to decode the received television program data into standard format (The received content is decoded into a SDI format by the SDTI decoder unit 385, compatible with SMPTE standards, col. 8 lines 59-67 also exhibited on fig 1 and 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman and Naidoo by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Kosugi, for the purpose of allowing lossless transfer of data to other devices.

14. **Claims 8, 20, 22, 32, 64 and 65** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haldeman in view of Naidoo further in view of Ouyang et al. (Pub No US 2005/0226324). Hereinafter, referenced as Ouyang.

Regarding **claim 8**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a method as claimed in claim 1; however, it is noted that Haldeman and Naidoo fail to explicitly disclose the step of processing the received television program data further comprises decoding the received television program data into standard multi format.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Ouyang discloses a method as claimed in claim 1 in which the step of processing the received television program data further comprises decoding the received television program data into standard multi

format (The content can be encoded by a multi-format encoder, where the user can select the standard format for the requested content, paragraph [0064] fig 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman and Naidoo by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Ouyang, for the purpose of providing more flexibility to the viewer, allowing them to review the content in virtually any format.

Regarding **claim 20**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a method as claimed in claim 1; however, it is noted that Haldeman and Naidoo fail to explicitly disclose the initial step of the remote client device (4) selecting a television program viewing format for reception from a remote service provider computer (3).

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Ouyang discloses the initial step of the remote client device (4) selecting a television program viewing format for reception from a remote service provider computer (3) (User can select the standard format for the requested content, paragraph [0064] fig 3).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman and Naidoo by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Ouyang, for the purpose of providing more flexibility to the viewer, allowing them to review the content in virtually any format.

Regarding **claims 22 and 32**; Haldeman, Naidoo and Ouyang disclose all the limitations of claims 22 and 32; therefore, claims 22 and 32 are rejected for the same reasons stated in claim 20.

Regarding **claim 64**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose the computer readable medium as set forth in claim 60; moreover, Haldeman discloses the computer readable medium including a computer program (Col. 6 lines 11-23)

However, it is noted that Haldeman and Naidoo fail to explicitly disclose that said such medium is selected from the group consisting of floppy disc, DVD and CD-ROM.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Ouyang discloses that said such medium is selected from the group consisting of floppy disc, DVD and CD-ROM (Paragraph [0028]).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman and Naidoo by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Ouyang, for the purpose of including storage mediums known in the art which allow the storage of content.

Regarding **claim 65**; Haldeman, Naidoo and Ouyang disclose all the limitations of claim 65; therefore, claim 65 is rejected for the same reasons stated in claim 64.

15. **Claims 10, 11, 18, 19, 26, 30, 36, 52 and 59** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haldeman in view of Naidoo further in view of Alao et al. (Patent No. US 7,305,697). Hereinafter, referenced as Alao.

Regarding **claim 10**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a method as claimed in claim 1; however, it is noted that Haldeman and Naidoo fail to explicitly disclose the step of processing the received television program data further comprises editing the received television program data.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Alao discloses a method as claimed in claim 1 in which the step of processing the received television program data further comprises editing the received television program data (The broadcasted content is modified based on collected user data or profile, col. 8 lines 27-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman and Naidoo by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Alao, for the purpose of providing content of interest to the user, causing the user to spend more time watching their preferred content which in turn also causes them to watch more advertisements.

Regarding **claim 11**, Haldeman, Naidoo and Alao disclose a method as claimed in claim 1; however, it is noted that Haldeman and Naidoo fail to explicitly disclose the step of editing the received television program data further comprises inserting advertisement commercials into the received television program data.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Alao discloses a method as claimed in claim 10 in which the step of editing the received television program data further comprises inserting advertisement commercials into the received television program data (The broadcasted content is modified based on collected user data or profile, where the manager 244 determines which advertisements and which type of advertisements will be presented to the client, col. 8 lines 27-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman and Naidoo by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Alao, for the purpose of providing advertisements of interest to the user, increasing the likelihood for the viewer to buy the advertised product.

Regarding **claim 18**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a method as claimed in claim 16; however, it is noted that Haldeman and Naidoo fail to explicitly disclose that the data center computer (23) is provided with means to edit the television program viewing format and the method further comprises the step of the data center computer editing the television program viewing format received from the production server computer (2).

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Alao discloses a method as claimed in claim 16 in which the data center computer (23) is provided with means to edit the television program viewing format and the method further comprises the step of the data center computer editing the television program viewing format received from the

production server computer (2) (The broadcasted content is modified based on collected user data or profile, col. 8 lines 27-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman and Naidoo by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Alao, for the purpose of providing content of interest to the user, causing the user to spend more time watching their preferred content which in turn also causes them to watch more advertisements.

Regarding **claim 19**, Haldeman, Naidoo and Alao disclose a method as claimed in claim 18; however, it is noted that Haldeman and Naidoo fail to explicitly disclose the step of editing the television program viewing format at the datacenter computer (23) further comprises inserting location specific advertisement commercials into the television program viewing format.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Alao discloses a method as claimed in claim 18 in which the step of editing the television program viewing format at the datacenter computer (23) further comprises inserting location specific advertisement commercials into the television program viewing format (The broadcasted content is modified based on collected user data or profile, where the manager 244 determines which advertisements and which type of advertisements will be presented to the client, col. 8 lines 27-50; where the subscriber's navigation location is recorded in the user profile and category information in order to provide advertisements of interest to the viewer, col. 9 lines 9-22).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman and Naidoo by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Alao, for the purpose of providing advertisements of interest to the user, increasing the likelihood for the viewer to buy the advertised product.

Regarding **claim 26**, Haldeman, Naidoo and Alao disclose all the limitations of claim 26; therefore, claim 26 is rejected for the same reasons as in claim 11.

Regarding **claim 30**, Haldeman, Naidoo and Alao disclose all the limitations of claim 30; therefore, claim 30 is rejected for the same reasons as in claim 19.

Regarding **claim 36**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a method as claimed in claim 31; however, it is noted that Haldeman and Naidoo fail to explicitly disclose the initial steps of the client device (4) registering with the remote service provider computer as a system user.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Alao discloses the method as claimed in claim 31 in which the method further comprises the initial steps of the client device (4) registering with the remote service provider computer as a system user (Viewer manager 252 enables users to register and record personal information, such as wallet information, in a database, col. 9 lines 35-56 also exhibited on fig 2)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman and Naidoo by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Alao, for the purpose of providing a personalization device that can keep information regarding each user, which makes the user-provider interaction more efficient.

Regarding **claim 52**, Haldeman, Naidoo and Alao disclose all the limitations of claim 52; therefore, claim 52 is rejected for the same reasons as in claim 18.

Regarding **claim 59**, Haldeman, Naidoo and Alao disclose all the limitations of claim 59; therefore, claim 59 is rejected for the same reasons as in claim 10.

16. **Claims 27, 28 and 58** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haldeman in view of Naidoo further in view of Asip et al. (Patent No. US 4,361,851). Hereinafter, referenced as Asip.

Regarding **claim 27**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a method as claimed in claim 21; however, it is noted that Haldeman and Naidoo fail to explicitly disclose the step of the service provider computer (3) monitoring television-quality programs sent to a remote client device (4).

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Asip discloses a method as claimed in claim 21 in which the method further comprises the step of the service provider computer (3) monitoring television-quality programs sent to a remote client device (4) (The data transmitted to the users is monitored at all times, where such information is transmitted to the billing facility that charges the customers, col. 1 lines 7-17; col. 2 lines 23-47; as also disclosed on claim 1 of the reference).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman and Naidoo by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Asip, for the purpose of providing a direct and efficient way to charge the customers for the content requested.

Regarding **claim 28**, Haldeman, Naidoo and Asip disclose a method as claimed in claim 27; however, it is noted that Haldeman and Naidoo fail to explicitly disclose that the service provider computer (3) generates billing information for a remote client device (4) based on the monitoring of television-quality programs sent to that remote client device (4)

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Asip discloses a method as claimed in claim 27 in which the service provider computer (3) generates billing information for a remote client device (4) based on the monitoring of television-quality programs sent to that remote client device (4) (The data transmitted to the users is monitored at all times, where such information is transmitted to the billing facility that charges the customers, col. 1 lines 7-17; col. 2 lines 23-47; as also disclosed on claim 1 of the reference).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman and Naidoo by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Asip, for the purpose of providing a direct and efficient way to charge the customers for the content requested.

Regarding **claim 58**, Haldeman, Naidoo and Asip disclose all the limitations of claim 58; therefore, claim 58 is rejected for the same reasons as in claim 27.

17. **Claim 41** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haldeman in view of Naidoo further in view of Throckmorton et al. (Patent No. US 5,818,441). Hereinafter, referenced as Throckmorton.

Regarding **claim 41**, Haldeman and Naidoo disclose a system as claimed in claim 37; however, it is noted that Haldeman and Naidoo fail to explicitly disclose the production process center's processor further comprises means to decode a plurality of incoming data formats into a single standard format.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Throckmorton discloses a system as claimed in claim 37 in which the production process center's processor further comprises means to decode a plurality of incoming data formats into a single standard format (Communication manager 66 receives types of data, converting the data

received into a standard format regardless of the source, col. 6 lines 64-67; col. 7 lines 1 -12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Haldeman and Naidoo by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Throckmorton, for the purpose of providing a standard format that can be utilized by the device, allowing flexibility and reducing the chance for errors; moreover, decreasing the need of extra hardware to handle different formats.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JUNIOR O. MENDOZA whose telephone number is (571)270-3573. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9am - 5pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Koenig can be reached on (571)272-7296. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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